tain designs for the construction of a new bridge with an estimate of the probable expense of carrying the whole measure into full effect, and to lay the same before the Court. Their report was received in the council with acclamation, and was unanimously ordered to be printed, and the discussion thereon adjourned.

EALING NEW CHURCH.

ANNEXED we give a view of the new church erected at Ealing. It stands close to the Ealing Station on the Great Western Railway. The style is Geometrical Decorated. The church consists of nave and aisles, with south porch; chancel and adjoining aisles or chapels; with a small vestry on north side, and a western tower. The nave is 69 feet 3 inches long, divided into five bays, and 23 feet 2 inches wide in the clear. The chancel is 38 feet 6 inches long, and the same width as the nave.

The tower and spire rise from a square base, 22 feet 6 inches on each face; but at the belfry stage diverges into an octagon, the square angles being surmounted by pinnacles, with boldly-carved emblems of the Evangelists.

The height is about 185 feet. The roof to the nave is of the hammer-beam class, open, and with carving. The chancel roof is boarded, with intersecting ribs and bosses.

Between the chancel and chapels is a rich double arch, with perforated tracery. The pulpit is of stone. Chancel laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The seats are all open. The materials are Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The cost of the structure was about 7,000*l.* the greater part of which is defrayed by Miss Lewis. The architect was Mr. G. G. Scott; the builder, Mr. Geo. Myers.

ARCHITECTURE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE following is a list of those to whom prizes in Architecture and Construction were awarded at University College, London, for the Session 1851-2:—

First Year's Course.—FINE ART.

Prize and First Certificate.—F. Austin, Canterbury. *Certificates of Honour.*—2nd. W. Lightly, London. 3rd. W. C. Birch, ditto. 4th. J. Hargreave Stevens, ditto.

First Year's Course.—CONSTRUCTION.

Prize and First Certificate.—T. A. Britton. *Certificates of Honour.*—2nd. W. Lightly. 3rd. F. Austin. 4th. F. W. Gingell, Essex.

Second Year's Course.—FINE ART.

Prize and First Certificate.—C. Hayward. *Certificates of Honour.*—2nd. A. W. Dobson, Brompton. 3rd. T. Rogers Smith, ditto. 4th. Clifton J. West, London.

Second Year's Course.—CONSTRUCTION.

Prize and First Certificate.—C. Hayward. *Certificates of Honour.*—2nd. T. Rogers Smith. 3rd. A. W. Dobson. 4th. W. Tasker, St. John's-wood.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM AMERICA.

A Hair-Cutting Saloon.—At St. Louis (U.S.) a saloon, 160 feet long and 72 feet wide, has been fitted up for hair-cutting! Around the sides are placed baths within low enclosures. The floor is of white marble, with marble fountains and flower-stands: the ceiling and wood-work are white and gold. The doors of the baths are of looking-glass; the baths plated silver, set in marble: they have hot and cold water and a large jet for any part of the body. The shaving-chairs are carved mahogany, and there are crimson velvet ottomans. Above the saloon is the billiard-room, with twelve tables; underneath a bowling saloon. It cost 40,000 dollars building, and the same for furnishing. The charge for shaving and shampooing the head is 5d.; hair-cutting, 5d.; and for bath, 12½d. Eighteen years since this town was nothing but a concourse of log-huts and wigwams: now it contains 100,000 inhabitants, who have their hair cut in a palatial saloon. Well done, St. Louis.

Gunpowder Magazines.—The people in the neighbourhood of Boston seem to like gunpowder as little as those of Liverpool, if we may judge from the following, from the *Chelsea Telegraph*:—"We are informed that the Government magazine, on the grounds of the United States Naval Hospital, in this town, contains at the present moment over twenty-five thousand kegs of gunpowder. If this ticklish substance should become ignited, the explosion would probably throw every house in Chelsea from its foundation, and create a crook or two in the spine of Bunker-hill Monument."

A tall Bridge.—A bridge is to be constructed over the Genessee river, at Portage, for the Hornellsville and Buffalo Railroad, which will be 234 feet high.

Iron Flagging.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, they are taking up the broad flag stones laid down for foot passengers, at the crossings of the streets, and substituting iron plates. We hope Jonathan does not imagine that he is ahead here of "the old folk," although the announcement is made in terms that would imply as much.

Music by Telegraph.—A gentleman, near Louisville, Kentucky, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, has "nearly completed" an invention for writing music as it is played from the pianoforte, the notes upon the sheet being produced as fast, and to the exact time, as the keys are touched by the performer. Strakosch has offered him 10,000 dollars for the patent right when the model is finished.

Bohemio-American Glass.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* assures its readers that the ornamental glass produced in the New England Glass Works at Boston, "could not be surpassed in Bohemia, or anywhere else in Europe." These Glass Works are said to be of great extent, and to produce great variety of manufacture.

The Rearings at the Diggings.—A Californian authority, quoted by the *Boston Transcript*, thus describes the progress of building at San Francisco:—The city appears to be growing at a rapid rate. The people have not only built up five cities, successively destroyed by fire, but the labour and expense of making a site to build upon have nearly equalled what would have been sufficient to construct a city of same dimensions on a level spot in the Atlantic States. On the spot where one year ago the tide ebbed and flowed, sixty-seven massive brick buildings have been erected,—thirteen more have been commenced,—and upwards of forty others will be put up within the next three months. Many of these are spacious structures, covering a large surface, such as the American Theatre and City Market, while others are large enough for two or three stores. In addition to these, twenty-nine iron buildings, several of them three stories high, and of great proportions, together with a multitude of frame houses, have been erected on the same reclaimed marsh. Here, too, have been constructed six immense wharfs, each far surpassing in length the famous Long wharf in Boston, and extending far enough into the bay to allow the largest steamers and clippers to lie alongside. These improvements are in only one portion of the city, east of Montgomery-street, and do not include the long lines of brick buildings that adorn that and the other streets to the west.

The New York Crystal Palace.—It is said that 184,200 dollars have been subscribed toward the fund of 200,000 dollars required for the erection of the Crystal Palace in Reservoir-square. The directors calculate on "140 per cent. as the profits of the concern, and the building on hand, at the close of the first season, with power to keep open the exhibition during the continuance of the lease." These are somewhat sanguine expectations.

Sales of Real Estate in Boston.—Mr. Ferdinand E. White, says the *Boston Transcript*, has just sold at auction 44 lots of land in East Boston, viz.:—Forty-two lots in section No. 4, as follows:—Eight on Bennington-street, at 6 to 12c. per foot; nine on Milton-street, at 3¾ to 7c.; eight on Homer-street, at 4½ to 6c.; eight on Cowper-street, at 4½ to 6¾c.; four on Colbridge-street, at 4½ to 5¾c.; two on Wordsworth-street, at 5½ to 6c.; one on Pope-street, 11c.; two on Milton and West-street, 1¾c.; two on Princeton and Marion-streets, in section No. 3, 30 to 38c. per foot. Terms—One quarter, cash; balance in 4, 8, and 12 months, with interest. Mr. White also sold 23 lots of land in Malden Centre, all on Cedar-street or Rockland-avenue, as follows:—One lot at 6c.; one at 4¼c.; one at 4c.; one at 3½c.; two at 3¼c.; three at 2¾; one at 2½c.; two at 2¼c.; one at 2¼c.; five at 2½c.; one at 2c.; one at 1½c. per foot. One lot containing about four acres, at 135 dollars per acre; two lots, comprising in both about 12,425 feet, with a cottage dwelling-house thereon, for 1,900 dollars. Terms—One-half cash, balance in three months.

CHAMBERS AND GREEK ARCHITECTURE.

I NOTICED in a late number of THE BUILDER an able but rather intemperate article on the subject of "The Completion of the National Monument of Scotland," signed Geo. Cleghorn. Now, without entering into the merits of the case, or expressing myself on this much-vexed question, permit me to correct what I consider an error of the author in a quotation from Sir Wm. Chambers, which I think it but just to indicate.

Mr. Cleghorn asserts that Sir William, in his treatise "On the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture," indulges in a virulent attack on "Stuart's Athens," said virulent attack being extremely difficult to discover, and does not agree with the commendation he bestows on Le Roi, Stuart, and Revett, as ingenious Levantine travellers. This is, however, of little consequence; but the subsequent quotation is more palpably erroneous; and the allegation against the taste of the architect of a graver nature. It is, that "the famous Parthenon is inferior, both in size and beauty of architecture, to St. Martin's church." It is true that Chambers fell into an egregious mistake as to the dimensions of the Grecian temple (which is shown by Mr. Gwilt in a note, p. 115 of Chambers's work); but it is absurd to suppose that a man of his taste and judgment could have preferred the inappropriate adaptation in Trafalgar-square to the superb Parthenon, the glory of Athens and the admiration of the world. What he really intended and expresses is this, that there are but few things existing in Greece which seem to deserve the praise bestowed on them; "not even those erected by Pericles and Alexander, while the Grecian arts flourished most; neither the famous lantern of Demosthenes, nor the more famous Parthenon, which, though not so considerable as the church of St. Martin, in St. Martin's-lane, exclusive of its elegant spire, had for its architects, Phidias(?), Callicrates, and Ichinus, was the boast of Athens, and excited the envy and murmurs of all Greece."

Sir William does not attempt to decry Grecian art generally, but rather to stem the ridiculous "gusto Greco" at that time in favour, and advances that reasonable doubts may be entertained of the symmetry and stability of "temples built in bogs, and founded upon wool, to resist earthquakes;" and similar curiosities of building previous to the time of Alexander.

I fear to trespass on your patience, or would add more to defend (however humbly) the imputation on the taste of the architect who, by casting away the tyrannising shackles of antiquity and precedent, paved the way to a purer and more original style in this country.

P.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE POWER.—A patent has been taken out by Dr. Kemp for an arrangement of machinery for the obtainment of a maximum power from numerous short strokes of electro-magnetic power, acting on one long piston-rod in the cylinder of a hydraulic press, thus neutralising the difficulty which is presented of the rapid decrease of force with the increase of the magnetic distance. This result is obtained by an arrangement of cylinders and pistons, in pairs, connected by levers, in such manner, that as one ascends the other descends, and forces water, in a continuous circle, through valves into a chamber in connection with a long cylinder and piston, or hydraulic press, in connection with the prime moving crank of the engine.

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